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Founded by W. E. King.

"The Republican Party Is The Ship, All Else Is The Sea."—Fred Douglas.

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CONDUCTOR SHOT BY NEGRO IN STREET CAR

THREATENED TO SLAP A COLORED WOMAN

UNKNOWN AND UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO ORDERS NO VIOLENCE
TO THE WOMAN. "I MEAN, DON'T HIT HER." GREAT
EXCITEMENT CREATED WHEN GUN FIRES.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 6.—Perhaps the greatest excitement in the downtown district of Birmingham was on the Owenton-Ensley car Tuesday night between the hour of 7:15 and 7:30. The trouble and excitement arose over a 5-cent fare. The car was overcrowded and perhaps this is one of the reasons that the trouble did not bring about more serious consequences. It occurred between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The Owenton-Ensley car operates under one of the special provisions of the Birmingham district where the white and colored passengers are separated by a little board stuck in the back of the seat marked "colored," and this note the separation point. A few prominent colored men and women were present at this time and some of them state that they heard what they have never listened to before. They had heard stories of such things but had never witnessed one. Eye witnesses make about the same statement. A Mr. J. W. Perkins was acting conductor and collected the fares. Mrs. Louise Harrison, the wife of District Manager J. T. Harrison of the Atlanta Insurance Company stated the conductor that she had given him 10 cents and he failed to give her the change, the fare being 5 cents to Eight avenue and Davis street, where she resides. The conductor asked the man just behind Mrs. Harrison, who was seated with another man on the car, "How much did you give me?" The man replied, "I gave you one 10-cent piece and haven't received my change." The conductor stepped back to Mrs. Harrison and said: "You gave me only a nickel. Give me but a nickel? I'll slap you out of that seat!"

"Don't hit that woman! Don't hit that woman! Don't you put your

hands on her."

This voice came from near the door. It was all in a flash many who were present. The conductor turned immediately and started toward the man, with his fumbling at his side, and in this position the unknown and unidentified colored man shot, shooting the conductor just above the pit of the stomach, and the ball penetrated his lungs, it is stated.

Great excitement and a few screams were heard. When the colored man passed out of the car he made one on the outside and those who were pursuing him made a quick to-the-rear retreat. The conductor was lying on the floor, stating that he was killed, shot to pieces and calling on God for help.

A special representative made immediate investigation of the shooting and because of some of the staff being present, made immediate report to the authorities as to the incident, and how it happened, as near as it could be discerned on such a momentous provocation.

No one yet has been able to identify the man who did the shooting. Even his description is not clear. People round about the scene, both white and colored, expressed serious regrets and no threats were made. The action on the part of the man who did the shooting, as was the threat made by the conductor, created excitement for the moment. White and colored men were nonchalant. Women were trying to get through the windows, while others were hiding themselves under the seats.

The second shot was made by the fleeing man as he struck the ground and that again penalized the crowd. All were trying to travel and yet no one seemed to have an outline or program. After the shooting there was nothing to be done but what was done. It was unexpected. The trouble between Mrs. Harrison and the conductor was not a boisterous nature and did not attract general attention until a threat was made to slap

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WOULD ADJUST NEGROES TO AMERICAN LIFE

That there should be nation-wide policy and program of work for adjusting Negroes to American life, and some national committee or commission made up of white and colored citizens to promote such a policy and program of work is set forth in an article by Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, which will appear in the Public (issue of February 8), one of the leading weekly periodicals of the country.

Dr. Haynes speaks of the changes in conditions of working people and especially Negro workers that have taken place during the war. He points out that there is a growing feeling on the part of colored people that they should have larger justice as a result of their part in the war. He also states that the Negro soldiers' valiant conduct on the Western Front has created very favorable sentiment among white Americans, who are asking what should be done to secure a larger justice for the Negroes in our democracy. As a policy that should gain nation-wide acceptance, he repeats a resolution adopted at a recent reconstruction conference as follows: "That every program for national and community reconstruction shall adequately and consciously include provision for our Negro fellow citizens and for their co-operation therein."

Outlining some of the elements of a nation-wide, constructive program of democratic adjustment of Negroes to American life, he discussed economic justice of both landless peasants and industrial workers, educational adjustment, improvement of housing and living conditions, and health and sanitation surroundings. He points out that such evils as lynching should be met by force of national opposition.

Speaking of the public press, he says, "Last, but by no means least, if the public press of the country could be led to adopt a national attitude of seeking and giving publicity to the better side of Negro character and life of emphasizing the better side of racial co-operation and racial relations, much good would be accomplished."

fully undertaken by the Department of Labor in its Negro Workers Advisory Committee in nine States, four South and five North, following conferences of white and colored citizens who freely discussed co-operative plans and policies for meeting common labor problems. In advocating in the article a national committee or commission, Dr. Haynes says: "Now that the war is over and the greater problems of reconstruction are confronting the Nation, cannot a larger step be taken in making national and permanent this experiment in democratic race adjustment? The principle adopted by the Department of Labor of giving Negroes representation in council when matters affecting their interest are being considered and decided should receive wider application. Might we not have a national co-operative committee or commission to stimulate and co-ordinate the many private and governmental efforts to secure just adjustment of Negroes in America? Such a national body should be composed of persons of broad, constructive minds, possessing the spirit of conciliation and co-operation. Such a commission might be a combination of liberal citizens from the North, the South, and from the Negroes. It might lay out a constructive plan, first, for the survey of community conditions as they relate to Negroes; second, for formulating a nation-wide program based upon the survey of the facts and third, for seeking both private and governmental support and legislation to do whatever the broadest survey and the soundest wisdom suggests a better economic, educational, civic, and other conditions of Negroes in American life. Something needs to be done as a beginning. Probably the economic field will be best as a starting point."

"The domestic and foreign relations of America are changing. The international relations will probably bring us close to many of the darker races of both the Old and the New World. America wants to teach them democracy. In her twelve million Negroes, our Nation has ambassadors who can be most effective in bearing the democratic message of peace and good will to these darker peoples. But broad constructive statesmanship must develop these ambassadors through a national policy and program in keeping with the reconstruction now upon the land of the free and the home of the brave."

PITTSBURG OFFERS OPPORTUNITIES

Many Positions for Women Workers are Waiting According to Late Report.

Pittsburgh has no after-the-war problem so far as women workers are concerned, according to that city's superintendent of the Women's Division, United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, who says: "Instead of finding large numbers of women out of work, our office has not had enough applicants for positions for months. In fact, we close our office every day with hundreds of positions open, covering the widest range of opportunity—professional work, clerical work, institutional and domestic work, and factory work. Any woman who is needing employment is more than welcome at the district office."

"Women need not feel that they are taking men's places and thereby depriving returning soldiers of a means of earning their living. There are certain types of work for which women are best fitted and for which employers require the services of women. In order to meet the need of filling peace orders, the services of women are very much in demand."

PERRY HOWARD GOES TO FRANCE.

New York City, New York, Jan. 25, 1919.—Perry Howard, widely known Negro attorney of Mississippi and President of the National Negro Bar Association, sailed today for Paris where he goes as foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Daily Herald and other interests. Attorney Howard was recently elected President of the Racial Protective League of America with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and of which Mr. E. T. Twiss is Secretary-Treasurer. This organization will rival the best in the country and it maintains headquarters at F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BIG BERTHA IS WANTED BY FRANCE AS TROPHY

Paris, France, Feb.—The French people want one of the German "Big Berthas" or super-cannons which bombarded Paris, to display in the Place de la Concorde as a souvenir of German frightfulness that failed of its purpose to destroy French morale.

The armistice does not stipulate that one of these instruments shall be surrendered, but there is a movement to urge the government to demand it. There is no expectation that the Germans will include one of these weapons among the 2,500 guns they are required to give up under the armistice.

Facts obtained by military experts show that the first guns that fired upon Paris on March 23, last, numbered three. They were installed near Mont-Joie, in the forest of Saint Gobain. Two were on the same railroad spur leading out of Laon, while the third was a little further east in the vicinity of Crepy.

According to the latest information, the guns were pointed at an angle of more than 65 degrees, a charge of 300 pounds of powder propelling the projectile to a height of 100,000 feet (nearly 19 miles) on its murderous mission to Paris. With every shot ten or twelve machine guns of sixteen or seventeen inch caliber fired simultaneously upon targets unknown in order to conceal the location of super-cannon. The shell was of 210 millimeter caliber (about eight inches). It weighed 300 pounds, but the charge of explosive contained therein varied between thirty and forty pounds.

In the manufacture of the shell resided an innovation of the Germans. It is said to have been made of special steel treated with tungsten so as to offer the maximum of resistance for a minimum weight. The gun's only protection was in camouflage and it proved to be no

DOPE-TAKING HABIT SHOWS BIG INCREASE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 18.—Opium smoking and drug taking appear to be indulged in to a greater extent in Bohemian London than is generally known. Facts were disclosed at an inquest this week on a young popular actress, which shows that what are called "doping parties" have been frequently held in various flats in the west end of London, that cocaine and heroin are taken habitually and various trips made to Chinatown and Limehouse in the east of London, for the purpose of opium smoking or purchasing the drug for consumption elsewhere.

The heroin is bought in small quantities for five dollars a bottle, and cocaine at fifty dollars the bottle. Witnesses at the inquest described parties held in flats where opium was smoked, the cost of the evening's entertainment ranging from twenty-five to fifty dollars. The authorities seeking those who supply the drugs have arrested one woman.

FRANCE AGAIN RECOVERS ITS WONDER CLOCK.

London, Jan. 2.—(By Mail).—With the occupation of Strasbourg by American troops, France again came into possession of what for generations has been known as the world's most wonderful clock. The cathedral clock was built in 1574, but was reconstructed in 1842. The clock's face is not so large as to be remarkable, but the mechanism works all sorts of wonders. For instance, when an hour strikes a cock crows—just as the cock crew for St. Peter—and the saint in effigy, with the other apostles make their appearance and walk around.

PASSPORTS FOR PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS DELEGATES REFUSED.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Passports for Negroes desiring to attend a Pan-African congress at Paris have been refused by the State Department, which announced that the French Government did not consider the present a favorable time to hold such a conference.

protection at all, as allied aviators, soon located them. There is a report that several aviators, Americans, French and British, lost their lives in locating the first three Berthas in the forest of St. Gobain, but upon that point officials are silent.

However, on March 27, one of the Berthas was blown up by an aerial torpedo which tore a hole in the ground more than fifty feet in diameter, a photograph of which has been taken. The second was put out of business in the last days of April, while the third of the original three was silenced in May.

It is now asserted that two of these guns were remodeled into a larger caliber one-inch, and that these re-named Soissons, firing a twelve and resumed the shelling of Paris late in May last. Subsequently the Germans succeeded in utilizing larger caliber guns for long distance firing from August, they used a marine gun from near Soissons, firing a twelve and a half-inch shell. They were preparing to subject Paris to an intensive bombardment such as Dunkirk last summer when they were driven out of their Soissons-Chateau Thierry line by the counter-offensive of the allies.

Commandant Mirbel, the military expert who organized the Turkish artillery before the Germans assumed charge of the military affairs of that country, told the Associated Press that the whole secret of the German long distance gun lay in the invention of a special high explosive powder which could only be used in guns constructed with a special steel of extraordinary resistance power. The Germans had commenced the generalization of the process and they were manufacturing several guns similar to their Soissons one, but Marshal Poch's offensive deranged their plans.

NEGROES IN THE FOUNDRIES OF INDIANAPOLIS.

That Negroes are employed in large numbers in the foundries in Indianapolis as molders and core-makers of from two to fifteen years experience is shown by reports just made by the Investigation and Inspection Service to the Director of Negro Economics of the U. S. Department of Labor. Over two hundred and fifty of these men were employed in six foundries where investigations were made. In some of these foundries, as the foreigners withdrew, many of them to go home for war, the Negro molders were taken on. One curious experience has come, in that the accident rate among Negro molders and helpers has been found to be less than it was among foreigners engaged in the same work. Another very interesting fact is that both Union and non-Union white molders have worked with these Negroes in most friendly co-operation and without friction. In Indianapolis this considered unique in the case of one foundry which is employing Negro core-makers, as some employers have feared to employ colored men on this work lest the white core-makers would refuse to work with them. The general testimony of the foundry owners and managers in a number of foundries is that the Negro molders have given entire satisfaction under the strenuous war pace, and that the Negro is making good. Some managers say that the conditions that exist between workers depend upon the individual and not upon the race.

WAR BRINGS ISSUES NOT INCLUDED IN PEACE TREATY

New Creeds Will Spring Up. Germany Already Has Produced A Pre-War Religion, "The Little Flock."

Spiritism will increase because of its promise of communication with our own departed. Those seekers who prefer to think of it as a philosophy rather than as a religion may read Conan Doyle's "New Revelation."

The question of what will become of the soldier killed in battle is answered by Cardinal Mercier:

"I shall not hesitate to reply that without any doubt whatever Christ crowns his military valor, and that death, accepted in this Christian spirit, assures the safety of that man's soul. Greater love than this no man hath," said Our Savior, "that a man lay down his life for his friends." And the soldier who dies to save his brothers, and to defend the hearths and altars of his country, reaches this highest of all degrees of charity."

An attempt will be made to consolidate old creeds, but the times are not ripe for it. Instead, new creeds will spring up, and one or more that will meet a response in the hearts of the soldiers who served for any length of time in the active business of fighting. There are three great nationalities from which such a creed can be born, the British, the French, and the German. Lutherism, Pietism and Calvinism were born in the epoch of the Thirty Years' War, though only one, Pietism, has its sources in the war.

Germany already has produced a pre-war religion which has a distinctly devil worship coloring. It is known as the "Little Flock," originated near Leipzig, and its head is a weaver named Hein, whom his adherents address as "holy father." He poses as the Messiah and pronounces "sentences" from his "judgment seat" from which he "separates the sheep from the goats."

The new "Messiah" has achieved some measure of popularity by his attacks on the established clergy on the ground that they draw stipends, which, he says, the apostle, Paul, never did; neither does he, himself. "The Little Flock" craze has spread to such an extent in Saxony, especially among impressionable young people, that the authorities have had to interfere.

Many extreme pan-Germans have given way to a kind of heathenish mysticism. They openly propagate a revival of the pagan worship of the ancient Teutons, including offerings to Wotan.

A more modern offshoot of this movement is headed by Ludwig Neuner, who definitely renounces Christianity on the ground that it is

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REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY ORGANIZED BY DALLAS NEGROES.

The American Realty and Construction Company is the name of a new organization launched by a number of well known Negro business and professional men of this city. The company has a capital stock of \$5,000.00 all of which has been subscribed with \$2,500.00 paid in. The company was incorporated under the laws of the state, December 26, 1918.

The charter recites that the corporation is formed for the purpose of erecting buildings or making improvements on same, and the accumulation and loaning of money for said purposes, and for the purchase, sale and sub-division of real property in the City of Dallas, Texas. The corporation is chartered for a period of fifty years. The following compose the board of directors: Price A. Wren, M. M. Rodgers, H. Strickland, G. L. Fortune, R. E. Hamilton, C. T. Brackins, B. E. Howell, A. G. Weems, F. C. Rutherford, Moses Taylor, G. W. White, E. J. Crawford.

The officers of the company are: Price A. Wren, president; A. L. Ruymen, 1st vice president; H. Lommons, 2nd vice president; M. M. Rodgers, secretary; F. C. Rutherford, treasurer; Chas. T. Brackins, business manager; A. S. Wells, attorney. Mr. Price A. Wren, the president is the main stockholder in the Little Gem Drug Store, and is its manager; this was prime mover in the organization of the new company. When seen by a representative of the paper Mr. Wren said, "It is our purpose to encourage homes and assist our people in buying homes and in making improvements on those already acquired when needed. While our capital is at present small, we are perfecting plans to give us ample financial connections to take care of all business that may be entrusted with us. We will increase our capital stock as our business grows, as grow it must with such men as are behind the organization. We are organized to help the people and not to exploit them. Of course we expect to make money for ourselves."

We invite attention to the advertisement of this company which appears elsewhere in this issue.

VICTORY NO BAR TO INVESTIGATION OF GROSS WASTE

PUBLIC HAS RIGHT TO FIX RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNNECESSARY TAXES. CHICAGO MAN TELLS OF RECKLESS METHODS IN VOGUE IN WAR DEPARTMENT.

Robert J. Thorne, assistant to the acting quartermaster general, wearing a distinguished service medal, in a recent address to the Industrial Club of Chicago, of which he is a member, gave his fellow members of the club a peek into the back door of affairs as they were conducted in Washington during the war. "In the middle of last winter's extreme cold," he cited as an example of official methods and red tape, "I received a telegram from Camp Grant, saying: 'It is 22 degrees below zero; 12,000 men are without gloves.' On the same day another telegram came from Camp Custer, saying that 5,000 men had no overcoats and 6,000 were without army shoes."

"I started out to see what I could do about the shortage of equipment. I found 25,000 pairs of horsehide gloves in stores. I asked why they had not been furnished to the troops, and was told that they were being held for the motorcycle corps. Looking further, I found ample supplies of khaki coats. I asked why they weren't being used, and was likewise told that some rule or other forbade their being used after Dec. 1."

Slashes Red Tape Rules.

"The men were suffering in the meanwhile, and the red tape was cut in spite of the screams of horror that arose from the officials, and the supplies were sent where they were needed. "I found," he continued, "when I went down to Washington, not one supply, as I had expected, but fifteen. Each branch of the military service was a unit and each was working for itself and against the others. I expected to find one man buying motor trucks. Instead I found four men buying them, outbidding each other and upsetting the whole industry. An example of the competition which prevailed among the various departments may be seen in the business of renting a dock in Baltimore. The quartermaster's department offered \$50,000, then came along the engineers with an offer of \$75,000, and, finally, it went to the navy for \$110,000."

Cites Other Examples.

As a sample of the governmental contracts that were so liberally stewed during the war, Mr. Thorne cited the following:

"One day I received a communication saying that about 6,000 tons of tin were to be sent to Australia," he said. "Investigating further this curious item, I found that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War had entered into an agreement to receive 32,000,000 pounds of jam from Australia. The price agreed on was a considerable one, even for jam. The jam is now scattered all over the map of the world; 10,000,000 pounds is in France, 10,000,000 pounds elsewhere and 10,000,000 pounds still on the berry bushes of

Australia not yet picked. "One would think," said Mr. Thorne, "that the branches of the War Department would be one big family. Instead, they carried on the same formality that exists between one nation another. Between the army and the navy the formalities resembled those existing between the United States and Mexico during President Wilson's expedition to Vera Cruz."

This is only one, literally, of scores of similar instances where the present administration squandered money "like drunken sailors," and which furnishes the reason why the newly elected Congress will not be willing that the more successful conclusion of the war shall act as a bar to the exposure of the gross waste, extravagance and mismanagement which characterized the present administration's conduct of the war. Robert T. Small, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, writing of the administration managed or mismanaged the war, says:

"The war, the Republican leaders, posed Congressional investigation of the manner in which the Democratic argue, was the greatest event in the history of the nation during the last sixty years. It reached in some tangible way into virtually every home of the entire United States. The draft laid its hand upon every industry and every vocation. The entire social, domestic and industrial fabric of the country was affected."

Account of Stewardship Asked. "Congress gave over to the President authority for the complete conduct of the war. Since the war began, the people are proposing to call upon him for an accounting of his stewardship, and they assert the investigations they undertake will be followed with the keenest personal interest in the millions of homes where service flags with stars of blue and gold have hallowed the memory of sons, husbands and fathers given the world. The treatment of these men in camp, the adequacy of the training they received, the amount of protection afforded them by artillery and airplane observation as they went over the top in France, all are matters with which the American people are vitally concerned, the Republicans believe."

"They further assert that virtually every man, woman and child in the United States is to be taxed for the next twenty years to pay for the enormous sums expended during the war. The Congress leaders say it already has been shown that droves of millions of dollars were wasted through incompetence and inefficient direction of the airplanes, ordnance and shipping programs alone. Many Democrats agree with the Republicans that the American people are entitled to know where the responsibility lies for much of the burden of their taxation in the years to come. The mere winning of the war did not wipe out accountability for unnecessary burdens."

FACTS ABOUT THE INCOME TAX WORTH KNOWING

The income tax drive of 1919, is now under way, and every preparation is being made to handle the largest collection in the history of Income Tax. "I am not waiting for the final passage of the new Revenue Bill by Congress," said Internal Revenue Collector Walker today, "nor for the new regulations and blank forms to be issued. To get this big tax in and get it accurate and complete, I urge that we all begin now."

"The Income Tax obligations imposed by the old laws, as well as the measure now in Congress, consist of two distinct operations. One is to file return or statement of all items of income and items of deductions allowable by law, and to do this within the period named in the law. The other is, to pay the tax, if any is due. "Neither of these obligations can be met without a careful review of income and expenditure for the tax year. That is the big job right now, and that is why I say the Income Tax drive is already under way. Every man (and woman too) should immediately prepare a complete and accurate detailed statement of his or her receipts for the year 1918."

"When the new bill is enacted into law, I will have the proper return forms distributed throughout the District, and everybody will be informed of the date when the sworn return must be filed. It is my plan to send my men out to central locations, and to have them travel

through the District, aiding taxpayers in the preparation of the returns and in deciding doubtful points. We will go right to the people with the Income Tax, and with the co-operation of the public the burden of the government's tax will be lightened by everybody who comes under the law's provision, the right taxes will be paid, and the District will have done its full patriotic duty towards the government's support."

"Meanwhile, let me say again, there is no need in delaying the preparation of figures. Anything that Congress does now will not affect the amount of a person's earnings for 1918. Let us avoid the belated throwing together of figures that may hit or miss. Guesses cannot be accepted as the basis of taxation. It is clearly the duty of every person to compile correct figures and ascertain whether his income for 1918 was sufficient to make necessary a sworn return."

"The year, 1918 was a banner year for salaries and wages, and the high war prices brought unusual profits to the average small tradesman and to the farmer in many sections of the country. The opinion in Washington is that a million citizens and residents will make this year their first income tax returns. "All signs indicate that the income tax this year will reach many working men and women, and nearly every merchant, shop keeper, as well as a big percentage of farmers. Not all will have to pay the tax, but

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